# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Three cents per copy (cuadays excluded). Ten doilars per year, or at a rate of one dollar per month for any period has than six months, or five deltars for six months, Sunday edition included, free of postage.

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VOLUME XLIII------NO. 208

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. NIBLO'S GARDEN-THE DUKE'S MOTTO GILMORE'S GARDEN-THOMAS' CONCRETS

### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878. THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and sloudy or partly cloudy with rains, followed toward night by gradually clearing weather. Tomarrow it will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was very active, and prices declined all round. Gold was steady all day at 1001g. Government bonds were strong, States dull and railroads lower. Money on call lent easily at

St. DONINGO is enjoying its regular summer

IF WEILE, the cattle dealer, has really been paying out worthless checks, as is charged, he is just the man the greenbackers need to talk up their subject on its merits.

A MEMBER of the Military Commission says that body will certainly agree upon a bill which they can all support, which is cheering news, for there is one soldier in the commission

THE COUNTRY will have a great load taken from its mind by being informed that the Shupe delegation returned from Syracuse by rail and boat, instead of working its passage by canal.

"THE." ALLEN, in a unique letter, which we publish to-day, waives the honor of baving had the roughest delegation at Syracuse, and intimates that the Joachimsen faction deserves it; but Mr. Allen does not withhold the word of consolution and encouragement from the Judge.

THE LATEST STORY about California's Kearney is the most wonderful of all. He is said to have refused a free pass over the Central Pacific road! If this report be true nothing else is needed to show that Kearney is not in sympathy with the most cherished American institution

SENSIBLE PEOPLE often tell stories more improbable than that of Mrs. Knofferstick, who has just been discharged after five years of imprisonmert as a criminal and lunatic. The trick of which she asserts she is the victim has been played very often, though perhaps not by hus-

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY is a progressive enterprise. At first people complained only of oil and einders dropping upon pedestrians, but now pur "Complaint Book" records the falling of a the head of the complainant. Whole cars are the largest things that can be dropped in the auture, which fact should quiet the grumblers.

GOVERNOR HOYT, of Wyoming, has been visiting the Shoshone and Bannock reservations, and his report has a mournfully familiar sound-no flour, no agricultural implements, no schools, many white trespassers, government slow fulfilling its promises, &c. The Indian Bureau should prepare a printed letter embodying these complaints; any business house would do it if its agents had to repeat the same story so often.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IS growing too particular for anything. Because a little whiskey, some empty demijohns, a looking glass, an inkstand and similar stuff disappeared from among the goods seized in a rectifying establish ment an examination has been held. Such articles disappear in greater quantities whenever a Congressional committee goes on a tour, but the people who watch the committee are never held

THE CARRIER PIGEONS which started from Columbus for New York yesterday morning have not yet arrived. Cloudy weather is supposed to have impeded their progress. It is to be hoped they may not venture into the atmos phere of Syracuse, for though the Convention adjourned several days ago it is no short job to dispose of as much mist and gas as arose from those who got in, to say nothing of the sulphur ous exhalations of the rejected delegates.

THE WEATHER.-The depression which on

Thursday was in the Missouri Valley has developed into a storm area of considerable energy during its movement eastward over the Missis sippi and Ohio valleys. The centre of lowest pressure is now over the lower lake region and moving rapidly toward the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure continues relatively high on the South Atlantic coast. It is also high in the Northwest. Rains have fallen generally throughout all the central valley districts and the New England States. They have been ex coedingly heavy in the lake regions, particularly in Illinois, the fall at Chicago being estimated at over four inches. The temperature has risen in the Northwest and West. Elsewhere there has been a general fall. Strong north to northwest winds prevail on the western margin of the depression in the lake region. They are also very brisk on the Middle Atlantic and New Englan coasts. Steep gradients continue to form in the Middle Atlantic districts, and will tend to develop the high winds, as predicted in yesterday's HERALD. Local storms of great severity have been experienced on the eastern margin of the storm area. That which passed over Amsterdam, in this State, was exceptionally severe and destructive. Heavy freshets will probably occur in the Ohio Valley system and subsequently in the Mississippi. Special precautions should be taken in the mill-dam districts of New England against freshets. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and cloudy or partly cloudy with rains, followed toward night by gradually clearing weather. To-morrow it will be cooler and partly cloudy or fair.

Eight Hundred and Seventy Thousand. A Philadelphia correspondent, who pro-It is because they are thus impractical fesses to have accurate information, sends

the HEBALD some account of a secret or-

ganization called the Knights of Labor,

which has, he assures us, a membership in

almost every State of the Union -141,000 in

California, 79,000 in Pennsylvania, 78,000

in Indiana, 64,000 in Ohio, 62,000 in North

Carolina, down to 6,000 in Colorado-and a

total of 870,000. The society, he thinks, has

drawn largely from the different labor or-

ganizations of the country, and intends

now to take a hand in politics, its natural

affiliation being with the Greenback-Labor

Secret political organizations are not

effective in a free country. There have

been a great many at different times in the

United States, but the most they have ever

accomplished was to ruin the reputation of

a few foolish politicians who thought to use

them as stepladders, and got so bad a fall

that they were political cripples the rest o

their lives. Even the Southern negroes, wh

were drawn into Union Leagues when they

became voters and sworn to support

only the League candidates, discov-

ored presently that the League candi-

rascals, and as the blacks are as

unscrupulous politicians as one can find

anywhere they presently set up opposition

leagues and broke up the whole system. In

a country where every man may air his

hobby, where all men may speak and vote

as they please, and where no citizen is so

humble but that if he thinks proper and

can afford the luxury he may get up a

political party of his own, secret politics

are absurd, and are encouraged mainly by

men who hope for some personal gain by

controlling and selling out the votes of

others. The Knights of Labor were not, as

we understand, originally a political so-ciety. If they have any social objects of

sufficient importance to make the continu-

ance of their organization advisable we

should counsel them to keep out of poli-

ties as a body, or to openly join

the policy of that meets their views.

That is, like Citizen Schwab's Social Labor

organization, a legitimate party, with pub-

lic objects, a policy which it desires to have

carried out, a platform, ticket, speakers,

conventions and all the other means by

which political parties in a free country

seek to convince the voters and thus to se-

The attempts hitherto made to unite the

workingmen in any of our States for politi-

cal action have been so uniformly unsuc-

cessful that they have ceased to alarm the

politicians. There is a great deal of sound

and fury before the elections; but, as a

rule, the workingmen go to the polls and

vote for one or the other of the regular

candidates. Partly this arises from the fact

that the leaders of the two parties are very

ready to adapt themselves to the will of

their constituents and to promise, on one

side or the other, whatever seems at the

time to be with some show of unanimity

demanded. But the main reason why labor

organizations have been ineffective as politi-

cal machinery is that they have almost

always planted themselves on impracticable

ground. Their platforms have put forth

glittering generalities, enunciated policies

contrary to common sense, or have made de-

mands which had not the consent of the

people at large. When a political

party begins by requiring all abuses to be

reformed at once it is pretty sure to fail,

because it undertakes too much. When it

sets out with highflown declarations about

laborer, and so on, it loses the sympathy of

sensible, hard working people. During the

late war some enthusiasts tried to get up

a party with the professed design

it was the notorious General Cluseret, we

believe, who fulminated this formidable

and comprehensive doctrine, but when he

had spent all the money he could borrow

from a few confiding adherents the journal

in which he printed his twaddle stopped,

and the "all rights for all" party came to

an end-mainly for lack of opposition,

everybody being agreed upon "all rights

There is just now a great deal of discon-

tent with the two old parties. It is felt that

they have not served the country well; that

they have lacked statesmanship equal to

the wants of the people; that while the

country is overflowing with wealth of all

kinds our rulers have not known how to

make this abundance produce general satis-

faction. We agree fully in all this. It is a

not that the two old parties have not served

the country well. We should like to see a

new party arise which would put able men

at the head of affairs, who would, as they

easily could, lead the country toward re-

newed prosperity and contentment. But

here comes the Greenback-Labor party, pro-

tessing a desire to do just this, and tells us

that the true road to prosperity is by cheat-

ing the national creditors and flooding the

country with irredeemable paper money.

It is as though one should tell a

hard working farmer that his best way to

advance his fortunes was to steal his neigh-

bor's crop. And then these Greenback-Labor

statesmen add a proposition for a prohibi-

tive tariff, as though when the country

notoriously produces more than it can con-

sume of iron, cotton, weollen and other

fabrics, it could be good policy to still further

narrow the market for these surplus prod-

The Greenback-Labor managers cannot

hope to succeed on such a platform. No-

body believes they will ; for if there was any

general apprehension of their success the

sale of the four per cents would stop at

once, instead of increasing day after day.

They will undoubtedly elect some Congress-

men, who will discover, when they get to

Washington in December of next year, that

the question on which they were

chosen is already settled, and that if

it were not they have not strength,

knowledge or influence enough to accom-

plish anything. Where is the practical

sense in talking of the repeal of the Resump-

tion act with greenbacks virtually at par,

and gold enough in the Treasury to resume

specie payments? or in electing Repre-

sentatives upon, an issue which will have

securing "all rights for all;"

cure a majority at the polls.

Greenback-Labor organization if

party.

that the labor organizations are the con-tempt of our politicisms. It is a pity that it should be so, for if they were wise the labor organizations of the country could make hemselves felt for the good of the whole country. Eight hundred and seventy thousand votes, if they elect ignorant men or demagogues, waste their force. But if they should unite to send to Congress men of conspicuous ability they would wield a prodigious influence. To do that, however, it would be necessary that the workingmen should first have the wisdom to see that while they may keenly feel the effects of bad legislation and a general mismanagement of public affairs it by no means follows that they know what are the proper remedies. A workingmen's party ought, therefore, to begin its campaign by calling to its assistance the ablest economists of the country; it should take their advice as to the nature of remedial measures; should ask them to write its platforms and to point out its candidates; should send to the rear the demagogues who now so regularly come to the front, and should dates were an exclusive set of white elect as many men of conspicuous ability and acknowledged high character as they can. If they began in this way the workingmen would draw to them a great mass of other votes, and would make themselves masters of the political situation and confer

a huge benefit on the country.
Unfortunately this is precisely what they do not do. We do not know of a single instance in this country in which a workingmen's association has counselled with men whose studies have made them masters of the problems which the workingmen seek to solve. It seems to be taken for granted that when miners, or cotton spinners, or locomotive engineers, or any other class of laboring men feel themselves uncomfortable and believe themselves wronged, they have only to "organize" and Providence will at once supply them with brains, knowledge, experience, skill and all the results which only long and careful study give to other men. In a free country the majority rules, of course; but it will not be a majority unless it calls brains to its assistance. When we see a workingmen's party begin its operations by engaging the nelp of the ablest economists in the land as its advisers, following their advice as to remedial measures, and taking pride in their help and leadership, then we shall know that the workingmen are at last a power; and then they will begin to rule. Until then they do not deserve to.

General Warren's Protest.

Among the soldiers criticised by ex-President Grant, as reported in the HERALD'S now famous Hamburg letter, was General G. K. Warren, and to-day we publish a dignified protest from the pen of that prominent officer. General Warren not only denies that he was in any way responsible for the failure at Petersburg after he mine explosion, but calls attention to the fact that General Hancock's Court of Inquiry upon the failure charged no part of the responsibility upon him. He also claims that he was not only not relieved at Five Forks until after the battle ceased, but that he led the final attack which completed the victory. He declares that there was no cause for removing him for misconduct, and that because he could have proved this before a court of inquiry General Grant would never allow him that opportunity.

# Politics in Tonnessee.

A despatch from Nashville, Tenn., gives the fasts of an affray which occurred in the streets of that city on Thursday last, growing out of political differences. Mr. Samuel H. Hicks, a supporter of the independent candidates for county offices, in a speech at public meeting on Wednesday, made a violent personal attack on the democratic nominee for Judge of the Circuit Court, Judge Baxter, closing his speech with the remark that he was responsible for his statements and would be ready to meet the whole Baxter family on Cherry street any time the following day. Accordingly, at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Hicks appeared on the street named and was met by Jeremiah Bexter, and the two men instantly commenced firing. At the same moment the Judge's sons, Edward Baxter and Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., with Jones Baxter, another of the family, arrived and joined in the fight, being then four against one. Hicks retreated to a jewelry store on the corner, firing as he fell back, and there dropped and in a few minutes expired, having been shot four times, while his skull had been fractured from the blows of a pistol, showing that some of his assailants had attacked him at close quarters, probably from behind. Jones Baxter was killed, while Jeremiah, Nathaniel and a woman who happened to be on the street were wounded. Both the dead men were married, and Jones Baxter leaves three children. As all the parties hold prominent social positions the affair creates considerable excitement.

It is almost inconceivable that rational men can be tempted to engage in such senseless and bloody affrays through political animosity, especially when there is every probability in these uncertain days that the political opponents of to-day may be the political colaborers of to-morrow It may be all very natural for rival politicians in a heated campaign to indulge in an occasional knockdown, after the isshion of New York statesmen, but it is carrying political feeling a little far when men engage in a sanguinary street conflict in which other lives than those of the idiots who are the principal actors are put in jeopardy. Such a tragedy as that at Nashville can scarcely be regarded as characteristic of the "chivalry" of the South, for certainly there is nothing very chivalric in four men going out well armed to fight one and cracking his skull with the butt ends of their pistols as well as riddling him with their bullets. Probably these two deaths will not make a single vote's difference to the political parties in Nashville, but they will bring terrible grief and suffering to the bereaved families of the

passed away before they take their places in | The Youngest Nation to the Oldest. "God made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the the earth," says the Christian Scripture; and it must have struck the Chinese Ambassador oddly when he landed in San Francisco yesterday that a nation which sends missionaries to his country to persuade his people of the truth of the Bible should send boodlums and ruffians to its wharves to insult him on his arrival. When an American or European envoy, traveller or missionary is hooted or insulted in a Chinese city we complacently ascribe that to the barbarism and ignorance of the Chinese, and if the offence is too glaring we send a man-of-war demand an apology and damages. an American Ambassador should land in a Chinese port and find the imperial officers carefully absent and himself received by an insulting mob he would report the matter to his government, and would probably describe the Chinese officers as a set of

> semi-barbarous and ignorant boors. Well, we know now how it is ourselves. Not a federal officer appeared yesterday to receive the Chinese Embassy ; yet the Ampassador is probably in his way a far more civilized human being than most of the federal officers in San Francisco. He probably knows much more of our knowledge than they know of his; and he comes from a nation which, while it has sent us many thousands of its lowest and most abject laboring class, has never sent us a man who could not read and write his own language. We hope the Secretary of State will instruct federal officers that they shall, for the credit of the country, pay the customary and proper respect to the Chinese Embassy. We may not like the Chinese in California, but we pretend to be Christians and civilized beings, and something is due to our self-respect.

Honors to Columbia. The victorious Columbia crew visited the American quarters at the Paris Exposition yesterday afternoon, and were welcomed by President Barnard in the absence of Commissioner General McCormick. Many Americans were present, and the reception of the successful oarsmen was cordial. The crew are well entitled to such marks of approbation from their countrymen, inasmuch as their enterprise and pluck alone carried them through a daring adventure, and the laurels of their great victory have been modestly worn. If they had failed the disappointment would have been their own, while their success over the flower of the English amateur oarsmen reflects honor on their country as well as on themselves. The reception to be tendered to them on their return to New York will be hearty and sincere, and it is to be hoped that if any public demenstration is contemplated it will be made in good taste, and be such as the well known modesty of the crew will approve.

It is plain by the budget of extracts from German journals which we give in another column that the social democrats are not panic-stricken by the agitation that has been made against them in the Fatherland,

Agitation in Germany.

but mean to contest with all their might the elections appointed for July 30. Much has been said of the excitement that raged in the country against this party because it was held responsible for the attempts to murder the Emperor, and indeed the general reports have pictured an era of denunciation and proscription in Germany precisely such as existed in France in the war of 1870, when men were hunted down in all the cities and villages because it was alleged they were Germans. It appears now that it is only necessary for a charge to be made that a man is a socialist to procure on his behalf the most extrayagant attentions of the police. But the journals in sympathy with the party which it is thus attempted to stamp out tell the story of the stoutness with which the course of the government is met. Persecution is sure of course to proroke reaction. Germany is naturally weary of the military system, for she feels that it was enough for it to conquer the foreign enemy, and that it goes a little too far when used mainly for repression at home. Feeling thus the country is very apt to slip into the notion that patriotism and opposition to the government at Berlin are the same thing. An extravagant course of conduct continued indefinitely at the capital would foster that notion in the public mind and thereby greatly affect the elections. It will not astonish the public generally, therefore, to learn that by an intelligent estimate of the probable result of the elections the government will be when they are over just here it was before the Parliament was dissolved-that is, at the mercy of the national liberals. Without this party it cannot turn

Jasper in Japan.

a straw, and it cannot get the co-operation

of this party for mere brutal repression.

An opinion has been entertained that to fight for an idea was a supreme evidence of the culture and civilization of a people. Victor Hugo, who is commonly thought to know more about everything than anybody else, has stated in all his poems, plays, novels and in several communications to his friends that this kind of civilization was possessed by Frenchmen only. His opinion is that England fights only to get possession of islands; that Germany fights only for milliards and provinces, and that France alone possesses such a superabundance of pugnacity as impels her to fight for a difference of opinion on an abstraction. He will rejoice to hear that Japan in her assimilation of Western conceptions has aleady taken to herself and made her own this quality of exalted combativeness. That she has done so is shown by the news from Yokohama. In the streets of that city two Buddhist priests maintained the truths of religion against the theories of science. They sustained specifically a theme recently illuminated in this country by the eloquence of the Rev. Sambo Jasper, of Richmond, to the effect that the salvation of buman souls depends upon a man's be-Meving that the sun moves round the earth and that the earth stands still. Jasper sustained this biblical declaration with great amplitude and rotundity of phrase

here, and his fellow laborers, the Buddhist priests, maintained it with a not less bounding eloquence in Yokohama. But some ribald students criticised the priests in the Japanese city, and perhaps told the old baldheads to "go up;" but the crowd thought it was no joke, and a fight resulted, in which "the students were mortally wounded." How many students were thus treated is a detail not chronicled, but if there were many it will but the more forcibly exhibit the danger of holding opinions that are clearly erroneous, as tried by the infallable test of universal suffrage.

The Potter Committee.

Mr. Frank Morey, formerly a republican

member of Congress from Louisiana, gave some interesting testimony before the Potter Committee yesterday. He was one of the counsel for the Returning Board, and he admitted that on the face of the returns both Tilden and Nicholls appeared to be elected; that the republicans thereupon figured up to see how many votes must be thrown out to give the State to Packard; and having achieved that they then found they had to throw out one thousand five hundred and twelve more votes to put in the Hayes electors. While these calculations were making, he added, they were anxiously telegraphing to Florida to get word of the result there, because if Florida was allowed to Tilden, then counting in republicans in Louisiana would have been useless, and they would have spared themselves further trouble. When they found that Florida would be given to the republicans they went ahead. General utler was anxious to know whether the visiting statesmen did not know about these calculations. Of course they did not. They were really visiting babes.

#### They Did Not Vote.

The honest citizens of Framingham, a town in Fulton county, Illinois, are in a peck of trouble. On the 15th of this present month of July it became their duty to elect a police magistrate. But some of them had lately married and some had not got through with their harvest and a good many of them thought the weather was uncomfortably hot for voting, and the result was that the respectable people spared themselves the trouble of going to the polls. Not so the bummers of the town. who promptly attended to their political duties, and, seeing that they had the field to themselves, selected, and what is more, elected, for police magistrate one Thompson Fountain, who had just served out a term in jail and had become a free man barely in time to be made police magistrate.

When the good people of Framingham woke up and found Mr. Fountain transferred from the jail to the magistrates' bench they did not feel pleased, and appealed to the Governor to withhold Mr. Fountain's commission. We hope he will do nothing of the kind. He ought to tell them that they must make the best of this result of their own folly. At the next election they will probably vote.

Wages in Iroland.

Persons who complain of the low rate of wages at home should read the reports made by the United States consuls at Cork and Dublin of the rates paid in Iroland at the present time. Skilled mechanics get \$1 36 a day, or less than our city laborers, who receive \$1 80 per day. On the public works there the pay is from 48 to 60 cents per day. Machinists are paid \$1 09 and masons, joiners, painters and shoemakers \$1 21 per day. The railway conductors rehere, on the street railroads, they get \$2 or \$2 50. Other occupations are paid in about the same proportion. The mechanics and laborers here are not of course to be compared to those of Ireland or England, ecause in the United States their self-respect is increased, their style of living improved and their wants and expenses greater. Here they enjoy equal rights with all other classes, and, while they deserve it, are just as much respected as the wealthiest citizens. But it may serve to make the working classes more contented to be reminded how much better off they are than their toiling brethren in other countries. The laborer is always worthy of his hire, and whether at home or abroad he is entitled to be fairly remunerated for a fair day's work. In the United States especially wages should always rate as high s the profits to capital from the work performed will warrant. When more than this is demanded it means simply destruction to the business that employs labor.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Governor Seymour has been at Ballston. Mr. John McCullough, the actor, is at Saratoga, Sir John A. McDonald is registered at Niagara. Mr. J. W. Simonton is summering at Hawthorne

Springs.
Schuter J. B. Kustis, of Louisians, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

ibe oldest of our poets, Richard H. Dans, is at Man-

Mrs. Roscoo Conkling and daughter are at Richfield

chester, Mass.

Baron Ungern Sternberg, of Russia, is at the West. Chicago Inter-Ocean:-"Who over saw a baidseaded woman ?"

Onto will give a majority for Hayes, provided they

may come home to vote.

If Fitz John Porter wins his case we shall have to begin the war all over again.

At Atlantic City Baltimore belies take Newfoundland dogs in bathing with them. Colonel Musby bas, in company with a grandson of

President Monfoe, called on Mr. Hayes.

We claim to be the first who nominated Susset Cox for the Presidency as against General Grant General Mejia sailed from Havana yesterday for New York on the steamer City of Vera Cruz.

Central America, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. After the Congress Italy is disentisfied because few organ grinders have made anything out of Turkey.

The Russiaus on the Cimbria, off the Maine coast, irequently go on shore and are learning to speak

Very Rev. Father Quinn, Vicar General of New York, and Rov. Father O'Farrell, of New York, are in Quebec.

Ssewart L. Woodford, candidate for Vice President,

is at Saratoga. Woodlord's mustache is still as boau-tiful as his head is baid. A bundred and fifty oxogratomists, oblefly members

Quebec by steamer Thursday night. acres of a pine-olad promontory at Thousand Island Park. His house is in the Italian style. The place is

called Bonnie Castle, and Dr. Rolland dons a great General Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to

France, and General H. C. Young, of Onio, sail for

Miss Annie Louise Cary, Miss Sallie Reber, Mme. Teresa Carreno, Mr. Charles Fritsch, Signor Taglia-

sietra and Mr. William Coatle will give music to Saratoga in August. George Eliot appears almost an invalid in her delb cate femininity. She is very quiet and self-poised; but Lewes, slender and nervous, is almost boisterous

At Niagara Falis there is a two hours' trip, costing each person \$3, and doing the Suspension Bridge, Lundy's Lane battle grounds, the Horseshoe Pail, Table Rock and a few other things. General George W. Morgan, who once during the

war promised to be a great soldler, and who after-ward carried his hot temper into Congress, is rather weakening in his Congressional campaign.
The small politician who hangs around lager beer

kn'oons screaming to admiring companions tha "People, by gum, sir, get their ideas from a hireling press, sir, that you can buy for a dollar, sir," usually do not have the dollar necessary to buy a hirelag

was born in Cork in 1847. He became a cabin boy and afterward a soa captain. He has been all over speeches. He reinsed a pass on the Central Pacific Railroad, so, at least, he writes to his mother.

Congressman Levi Warner, of Connecticut, publishes a card contradicting in several points the published Byington, editor of the Norwalk Gazette. He claims in his left hand was wrested from him by Byington, ufter which he regained it and punished his traduced till he was compelled by the bystanders to desist.

### NEW MUSIC.

"Meeting and Parting." Song. Words by Mrs. Eric Baker. Music by Frederic Clay. William A. Pond & Co. This song is dedicated to Miss Clara Louise Kellogs, by whom it has been sung with great success. It is one of the best of Mr. Clay's compositions, quite as passionate as "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side," though not as elaborate.
"A Year Ago." Song. Words by Charles Words by Charles Alleton

Collins. Same composer and publisher as above.
"On a Balcony." Song sung by Mrs. E. A. Osgood. Words by W. P. Talboys. Same composer and pub-lisher. In both of the above we find Mr. Clay in new role. The beauty of those two pieces can only be brought out by a good singer. Their meaning is subtle and wants nice interpretation. They are both songs of a high-order of merit.

"Phonograph March." By Charles D. Blake. Bos-ton: White, Smith & Co.—This is simply the "Skid-

more Guards' rearranged,
"Kiss Me! Would You?" Words by Alfred Tennyson. Music by Archibald Johnston. W. A. Pond & Co, publishers. A simple ballad, not a tenth part as effective as "Baby Mine" by the same composer, but fair of its kind.

"Pins and Needles Galop." Simplified by E. Mack. S. T. Gordon & Sons. From the same tirm we have re-

"Birdie Blye Galop." Composed by Gluseppe Riano; arranged by Phil. P. Keil. Very simple.
"Friendship March." By James J. Freeman. An eccentric composition, conspicuous for the portrait of the composer, in chin whiskers and speciacies, on the

W. Warren Bentley, whose portrait on the ontside bears a striking resemblance to William Castle. The senti-

composition.
"Tempus Fagit," grand galop, by James J. Freeman (without the portrait); good for dancing. "Benedic Anima Mon," by Charles H. Parsons; e

fairly good piece of church music. "Bonodic Atima Mea."

"Cantate Domino."

All of the feregeing are by the prolific H. P. Danks and have those excellent effects of barmony he knows so well how to introduce. They are not particularly original or striking in any way.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The London Musical World calls Wieniawski "the

Chopin of the Addle." Nusson's husband, M. Rouzeand, is in this country looking after some of her investments.

Members of Mapleson's Opera Company recently

with the mormaids and whales of the establishment. Within a bundred yards of the grave of Charles Mathews are the graves of three of his most intimate friends.—Thackersy, Robert Bell and John Leath. He

The great victinist, August Wilhelmj, will make a concert tour next fall through the United States, supported by a strong concort company under the directon of Manrice Strakosch. Wilhelmi was born at Usingen in 1845, and when but seven years of age he was so prodicient a player that Henrietta Sontag predicted that he would become the Paganini of the Patherland. He first appeared in public in 1854, and a 1861 he met Franz Linzt, who was captivated by he ease with which he played some very difficult con agement to continue his musical studies. For three years after this interview he remained at the Leipsie nusic under Moritz Hauptman and Erast Preiderich teichter. Appearing in a Gewandhaus concert in 862 he achieved a marked success. In the autumn of 1865 he made his first European tour, and since that event he has travelled in Switzerland, Holland,

# OBITUARY.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgiam, Russia, Nor-

way, Sweden and Denmark. Everywhere he has been

is said to be of a most extraordinary character.

THOMAS PRISO. PHILANTHROPIST.

Thomas Kolso, a bignly respected, influential and wealthy citizen of Battimore, died in that dity yesterday meraing, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Deceased was porn in Ireland in 1784, and emigrate to the United States in 1791. He was for many years engaged in active and prosperous business in Balth-more and was noted for his public charities. Severa years ago he founded the Kelso Orphan Home, for the orphans of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a cost, including the endowment, of Si:0,000. He was for thirty-seven years a director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, president of the Equitable Fire insurance Company, vice president and director in the First Na-Company, vice prosident and director in the Frenchers' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the Board of Directors of the Male Free School, and was a member of the Baltimore City Council sey. eral terms. He always gave liberally of his means to the interests and institutions of the Methodist Epis-copal Church, of which he had long been a conspicuous rayman. Of his benefactions, in addition to the Keiso Orphan Home, is meanioned \$14,000 to the Morropolitan Church at Washington, D. C., of which \$5,000 was given in the name of General Grant, and \$7,000 to the Mount Verson Place Methodist apieco-pai Church at Baltimore.

JAMES L. DICKERSON.

Mr. James L. Dickerson, ox-president of the Pirst National Bank of Newark, died at his residence yester-day aftersoon. He had been suffering for several months from general debility, prior to paralysis with which he was stricken on the 4th of July. He was born in Berkshire Valley, Morris county, in March, 1798. Is early life he was a farmer, but in 1834 he removed to Newark, where he engaged in mercantile business, which he relinquished during the panic of 1857. Sub-sequently he embarked in the leather business with his two sons. Owing to failing health he withdrew in 1857. He helped to organize the First National Bank, and was elected its first president, a position which he satisfactorily filled for nine years. When he resigned, owing to failing health, the bank had over \$100,000 surplus. He lowes a widow and two

DAVID A. OAKES.

Mr. David A. Oakes, cloth manufacturer, of Bloomfield, N. J., died at his residence there yesterday, to the sixty-ninth year of his age. In 1868 he repre-sented the First Assembly district of Essex county in the New Jersey Legislature. He was a man of stee-ling character and noted for his benevolence.